



Security Council

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LETTER DATED 29 JUNE 1992 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF BELGIUM,
FRANCE, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN
IRELAND ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to bring to your attention the text, in English, of a declaration on the former Yugoslavia which was adopted by the European Community and its member States at the European summit meeting held in Lisbon on 26 and 27 June 1992.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
Permanent Representative of Belgium
to the United Nations

(Signed) Jean-Bernard MERIMEE
Permanent Representative of France
to the United Nations

(Signed) Thomas L. RICHARDSON
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
United Kingdom Mission to the
United Nations

Annex

[Original: English]

European Council Declaration on former Yugoslavia

The European Council strongly condemns the continuing violence which has ravaged the territory of the former Yugoslavia for over a year, resulting in an appalling loss of life and a desperate humanitarian situation, in particular in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Although all parties have contributed, in their own way, to the present state of affairs, by far the greatest share of the responsibility falls on the Serbian leadership and the Yugoslav army controlled by it. The Community and its member States stress again the need for full application of the sanctions stipulated by the Security Council.

The European Council deplores in particular that the reopening of Sarajevo airport for humanitarian purposes, in accordance with United Nations Security Council resolution 758 (1992) has not been achieved. Further measures are therefore required. Member States of the European Community will propose that the legally competent body, the United Nations Security Council, take, without delay, all necessary measures for the reopening of the airport and effective delivery of humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and neighbouring areas. The European Community and its member States are ready to cooperate in that as far as is legally and practically possible for them to do so. This may include airborne humanitarian aid. While giving priority to peaceful means, the European Council does not exclude support for the use of military means by the United Nations to achieve these humanitarian objectives.

Noting the Declaration by the Western European Union (WEU) Council of Ministers of 19 June 1992, the European Council welcomes the study being carried out by this organization of possible means in support of actions undertaken in the framework of the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions.

The European Council is gravely preoccupied by the increasingly intolerable situation of the hundreds of thousands of displaced persons in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. In spite of actions already undertaken, in particular by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the European Council considers that further important financial help will be needed. The Commission will coordinate these efforts with the other G-24 countries.

With regard to Kosovo, the European Council expects the Serbian leadership to refrain from further repression and to engage in serious dialogue with representatives of this territory. The European Council reminds the inhabitants of Kosovo that their legitimate quest for autonomy should be dealt with in the framework of the Conference on Yugoslavia. It stresses the need to dispatch observers immediately to Kosovo as well as to neighbouring countries in order to prevent the use of violence and with a view to

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contributing to the restoration of confidence. The Community and its member States call upon the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) to take the necessary steps to that effect and stand ready, as far as they are concerned, to take part in such a mission.

The European Council reiterates the position taken by the Community and its member States in Guimaraes on the request of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to be recognized as an independent State. It expresses its readiness to recognize that republic within its existing borders according to their Declaration on 16 December 1991 under a name which does not include the term Macedonia. It furthermore considers the borders of this republic as inviolable and guaranteed in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of Paris.

The European Community and its member States do not recognize the new federal entity comprising Serbia and Montenegro as the successor State of the former Yugoslavia. They have decided to demand the suspension of the delegation of Yugoslavia in the proceedings at CSCE and other international forums and organizations.

The European Council states its determination to help the peoples of the former Yugoslavia in their quest for a peaceful future in Europe and reiterates that the European Community Conference on Yugoslavia chaired by Lord Carrington is the only forum capable of ensuring a durable and equitable solution to the outstanding problems of the former Yugoslavia, including constitutional arrangements for Bosnia and Herzegovina. The European Council urges all parties involved in the peace process to participate fully and without further delay in the negotiations sponsored by the Conference.
